

1   **1. Supplementary methods**

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3   **1.1.Computation of MET minutes/week**

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5   First item of PAQ-C was itself composed by questions about 21 moderate-  
6   intensive activities and minutes spent on them.

7   From Compendium of Physical Activity

8   (<https://sites.google.com/site/compendiumofphysicalactivities/home>) [1] a  
9   MET value for each activity has been assigned and multiplied for the time  
10   (min) children took part on them, obtaining a MET-minutes/week value.  
11   [2].

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13   **1.2.Extrapolation of dietary data from FFQ**

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15   Dietary data have been converted into energy intake (kcal/die) using as  
16   references two Italian food composition tables: the one proposed by  
17   “*Consiglio per la ricerca in agricoltura e l’analisi dell’economia agraria, CREA*”  
18   ([http://nut.entecria.it/646/tabelle\\_di\\_composizione\\_degli\\_alimenti.html](http://nut.entecria.it/646/tabelle_di_composizione_degli_alimenti.html)) and the one  
19   provided by “*Food Composition Database for Epidemiological Studies in Italy*” by  
20   Gagnarella P, Salvini S Parpinel M. (Version 1.2015 Website <http://www.bda-ieo.it/>).  
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22   Since FFQ didn’t provide information about portion size we used standard  
23   size proposed by Italian Society of Human Nutrition [(SINU), *S.I.d.N.U. IV*  
24   Revisione dei Livelli di Assunzione di Riferimento di Nutrienti ed Energia per la  
25   Popolazione Italiana (Larn). Available online:

26   [http://www.sinu.it/html/pag/tabelle\\_larn\\_2014\\_rev.asp](http://www.sinu.it/html/pag/tabelle_larn_2014_rev.asp)] [3].

27   Food usually consumed as meal have been used: cereals and tubers, dairy  
28   products, legumes, fish, vegetables, fresh and dried fruit, meat, FFQ category  
29   of fast food, sweets, eggs. PCA is a multivariate technique used to represent a  
30   set of inter-correlated quantitative dependent variables into a set of new  
31   orthogonal variables called “principal components” [4]. In this case PCs are  
32   represented by pattern of food groups consumption that explain the  
33   maximum amount of variance [5]. The result of PCA is a factor loading  
34   matrix from which the components are derived and a factor score for each  
individual derived by summing the individual intakes of the food item

35 weighed by standardized coefficient for each pattern. These scores, one for  
 36 each pattern, are used in either correlation or regression analysis to examine  
 37 relationships between various eating patterns and the outcome of interest [6].  
 38 Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been performed using a correlation  
 39 matrix with varimax rotation. Only eigenvalues greater than 1 has been  
 40 retained, and only loading scores  $>|200|$  has been considered contributing to  
 41 the pattern.

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## 43 2. Supplementary tables

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45 *Suppl. Table 1.* Difference in food intake and physical activity between overweight (BMI  $> 85^{\circ}$  percentile for  
 46 age) or obese (BMI  $> 95^{\circ}$  percentile for age) and normal weight.

	<b>Overweight or Obese n=103</b>	<b>Normal Weight n=197</b>	
	<i>mean±SD</i>	<i>mean±SD</i>	<b>p-value</b>
<b>Fast Food</b>	1.5±0.5	1.4±0.6	n.s.
<b>Cereals and Tubers</b>	1.9±0.5	2.0±0.4	n.s.
<b>Vegetables</b>	2.1± 1.0	2.3± .9	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>
<b>Fruit</b>	1.6± .9	1.5±0.9	n.s.
<b>Eggs</b>	1.9±1.0	1.9±0.9	n.s.
<b>Meat</b>	1.7±0.6	1.6±0.6	n.s.
<b>Dairy product</b>	1.9±0.6	1.9±0.7	n.s.
<b>Sweets</b>	1.9±0.7	2.0±0.7	n.s.
<b>Legumes</b>	1.3±1.1	1.4±1.1	n.s.
<b>Fish</b>	0.9±0.5	1.0±.5	n.s.
<b>Nuts</b>	0.8±1.1	0.9±1.1	n.s.
<b>Animal-derived fat</b>	0.7±0.6	0.7±0.7	n.s.
<b>Evo oil</b>	4.0±1.1	3.8±1.4	n.s.
<b>Seed oil</b>	1.5±1.4	1.2±1.4	n.s.
<b>Daily energy intake (kcal/die)</b>	2886.14±1040.2	3076.6±1243.5	n.s.
<b>PAQ-C score</b>	1.8±0.5	1.9±0.5	n.s.
<b>Moderate-vigorous activity (MET-min/wk)</b>	2892.6±4084.2	3582.0±3894.8	n.s.

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48 *Suppl. Table 2.* Difference in food intake and physical activity between normal-high BP (Brachial SBP or  
 49 Brachial DBP>90° percentile) or high BP (Brachial SBP or Brachial DBP>95°) and normal BP group.

	<b>Normal-high BP or high BP n=118</b>	<b>Normal BP n=182</b>	
	<i>mean±SD</i>	<i>mean±SD</i>	<i>p-value</i>
<b>Fast Food</b>	1.4±0.6	1.4±0.5	n.s.
<b>Cereals and Tubers</b>	2.0±0.5	2.0±0.4	n.s.
<b>Vegetables</b>	2.1±1.0	2.3±0.9	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>
<b>Fruit</b>	1.5±0.9	1.5±0.9	n.s.
<b>Eggs</b>	1.9±0.8	0.9±1.0	n.s.
<b>Meat</b>	1.7±0.6	1.6±0.5	n.s.
<b>Dairy product</b>	1.9±0.7	1.9±0.7	n.s.
<b>Sweets</b>	2.0±0.7	1.9±0.7	n.s.
<b>Legumes</b>	1.3±1.1	1.5±1.0	n.s.
<b>Fish</b>	1.0±0.6	1.0±0.5	n.s.
<b>Nuts</b>	0.8±1.0	0.9±1.1	n.s.
<b>Animal-derived fat</b>	0.7±0.6	0.8±0.7	n.s.
<b>Evo oil</b>	3.8±1.2	3.9±1.3	n.s.
<b>Seed oil</b>	1.4±1.5	1.3±1.4	n.s.
<b>Daily energy intake (kcal/die)</b>	3079.0±1412.8	2967.3±1001.3	n.s.
<b>PAQ-C score</b>	1.8±0.5	1.8±0.5	n.s.
<b>Moderate-vigorous activity (MET-min/wk)</b>	3689.2± 4943.9	3146.0± 3245.1	n.s.

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64 *Suppl. Table 3.* Factor loadings >|200| associated to the dietary pattern.

	1 <sup>st</sup> Pattern	2 <sup>nd</sup> Pattern
<b>Eigenvalue</b>	3.25	1.39
<b>Variance explained</b>	32.5%	13%
Fish	<b>0.577</b>	0.402
Legumes	<b>0.627</b>	-
Vegetables	<b>0.781</b>	-
Fresh and dried fruit	<b>0.715</b>	-
Dairy Products	<b>0.486</b>	0.281
Cereals and tubers	0.403	<b>0.410</b>
Sweets	-	<b>0.705</b>
Fast Food	-	<b>0.731</b>
Meat	0.204	<b>0.737</b>
Eggs	0.274	<b>0.407</b>

65 Factor loadings of the food groups in the two patterns derived from PCA. Only factor>|0.200| has been retained. Highest  
66 factor scores for each variable are expressed in bold.  
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68 *Suppl. Table 4.* Correlation between dietary pattern and anthropometric, hemodynamic and gluco-lipid  
69 parameters.

	“Healthy” pattern	“Unhealthy” pattern
<b>BMI kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	-0.049	0.059
<b>Z-score BMI</b>	-0.067	0.059
<b>Waist-height ratio</b>	-0.086	-0.093
<b>Z-score waist-height ratio</b>	0.031	0.032
<b>Brachial SBP mmHg</b>	0.064	0.027
<b>Z-score Brachial SBP</b>	0.051	0.008
<b>Brachial DBP mmHg</b>	-0.044	<b>0.130*</b>
<b>Z-score Brachial DBP</b>	-0.069	<b>0.130*</b>
<b>Central SBP mmHg</b>	-0.057	0.096
<b>Z-score Central SBP</b>	0.050	0.036
<b>PWV m/s</b>	0.006	0.113
<b>Z-score PWV</b>	-0.070	0.097
<b>Capillary Cholesterol mg/dl</b>	-0.056	0.001
<b>Capillary Triglycerides mg/dl</b>	-0.121	-0.002
<b>Capillary Glucose mg/dl</b>	<b>-0.191**</b>	-0.013

70 Significant Spearman correlations are expressed in bold (\*= p-value<0.05; \*\*=p-value<0.01)

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73 Suppl. Table 5. Correlation between physical activity, expressed in PAQC score and MET-min/week, and  
74 anthropometric, hemodynamic and gluco-lipid parameters.

	PAQC Score	MET (min/wk)
BMI kg/m <sup>2</sup>	-0.016	-0.086
Percentile BMI-age	-0.019	-0.091
Waist-height ratio	-0.040	-0.095
Z-score Waist-height ratio	-0.036	-0.114
PWV m/s	-0.045	-0.056
Brachial SBP mmHg	0.063	-0.012
Percentile Brachial SBP	0.031	-0.026
Brachial DBP mmHg	-0.012	<b>-0.142*</b>
Percentile Brachial DBP	-0.019	<b>-0.141*</b>
Central SBP mmHg	-0.004	<b>-0.141*</b>
Z-Score Central SBP-height	-0.029	<b>-0.171**</b>
Capillary Cholesterol mg/dl	0.043	0.046
Capillary Triglycerides mg/dl	-0.049	<b>-0.157*</b>
Capillary Glucose mg/dl	0.071	-0.026

75 Significant Spearman correlations are expressed in bold (\*= p-value<0.05; \*\*=p-value<0.01)

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87     *Suppl. Table 6.* Difference of anthropometric, hemodyniamic and gluco-lipidic parameters among categories  
 88 of “low”, “medium” and “high” adherence to moderate-vigorous physical activity.

	“Low” n=44	“Medium” n=143	“High” n=101	
	<i>mean±SD</i>	<i>mean±SD</i>	<i>mean±SD</i>	<i>p-value</i>
<b>BMI kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	18.6±3.3	18.1±3.8	17.9±3.0	n.s.
<b>Waist-height ratio</b>	0.46±0.09	0.45±0.09	0.454±0.05	n.s.
<b>Brachial SBP mmHg</b>	110.4±9.9	109.7±10.2	110.1±9.3	n.s.
<b>Brachial DBP mmHg</b>	69.1±7.9	66.6±7.9	65.8±7.5	n.s.
<b>PWV m/s</b>	4.6±0.6	4.6±0.8	4.5±11	n.s.
<b>Central SBP mmHg</b>	104.9±10.1* <sup>o</sup>	100.7±9.5	99.9±9.5	<b>0.016</b>
<b>Capillary Cholesterol mg/dl</b>	190.5±63.2	172.0±79.0	167.5±68.7	n.s.
<b>Capillary Triglycerides mg/dl</b>	231.8±34.6	229.7±39.9	235.3±39.0	n.s.
<b>Capillary Glucose mg/dl</b>	88.6±9.1	88.9±9.8	88.0±11.0	n.s.

89 **Legends:** Categories: “Low”: <600 MET-min/wk; “Medium”: 600-3000 MET-min/wk; “High”: >3000 MET-  
 90 min/wk; \*: “Low” vs “Medium”; <sup>o</sup>: “Low” vs “High”; §: “Medium” vs “High”.

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95     **Suppl. Table 7 (a-f).** Multivariate models including dietary intake and physical activity in relation to  
 96     anthropometric, hemodynamic and gluco-lipidic parameters.

Dependent variable: PWV m/s					
	<b>β</b>	SE	p value	CI 95%	
<b>Age yrs</b>	0.088	0.073	n.s.	-0.054	0.231
<b>Sex</b>	-0.048	0.106	n.s.	-0.256	0.160
<b>Ethnicity</b>	0.056	0.118	n.s.	-0.177	0.290
<b>BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	0.014	0.015	n.s.	-0.016	0.045
<b>Daily energy intake (quartiles)</b>	-0.053	0.053	n.s.	-0.158	0.051
<b>PAQ-C Score (quartiles)</b>	0.027	0.047	n.s.	-0.066	0.120
<b>Fast Food intake</b>	0.337	0.100	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	0.140	0.534

97     *Suppl. Table 7a*

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Dependent variable: Glucose mg/dL					
	<b>β</b>	SE	p value	CI 95%	
<b>Age yrs</b>	1.401	0.912	n.s.	-0.397	3.200
<b>Sex</b>	4.593	1.286	<b>p&lt;0.001</b>	2.058	7.127
<b>Ethnicity</b>	-4.986	1.447	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	-7.838	-2.133
<b>BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	0.298	0.182	n.s.	-0.061	0.657
<b>Daily energy intake (quartiles)</b>	0.231	0.659	n.s.	-1.067	1.529
<b>PAQ-C Score (quartiles)</b>	0.484	0.587	n.s.	-0.673	1.641
<b>Vegetables intake</b>	-1.729	0.772	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	-3.251	-0.207

99     *Suppl. Table 7 b*

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Dependent variable: Glucose mg/dL					
	<b>β</b>	SE	p value	CI 95%	
<b>Age yrs</b>	1.709	0.919	n.s.	-0.103	3.521
<b>Sex</b>	4.410	1.281	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	1.886	6.934
<b>Ethnicity</b>	-3.729	1.463	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	-6.611	.846
<b>BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	0.401	0.183	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	0.039	0.762
<b>Daily energy intake (quartiles)</b>	0.313	0.645	n.s.	-0.959	1.585
<b>PAQ-C Score (quartiles)</b>	0.593	0.585	n.s.	-0.559	1.746
<b>Fruit intake</b>	-2.530	0.885	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	-4.274	-0.785

101     *Suppl. Table 7 c*

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Dependent variable: Glucose mg/dL					
	$\beta$	SE	p value	CI 95%	
Age yrs	1.729	0.937	n.s.	-0.118	3.575
Sex	4.353	1.293	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	1.804	6.901
Ethnicity	-4.031	1.459	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	-6.908	-1.154
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.356	0.183	n.s.	-0.005	0.718
Daily energy intake (quartiles)	-0.078	0.619	n.s.	-1.298	1.142
PAQ-C Score (quartiles)	0.445	0.594	n.s.	-0.725	1.616
Nuts intake	-1.255	0.631	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	-2.498	-0.011

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*Suppl. Table 7 d*

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Dependent variable: Cholesterol mg/dL					
	$\beta$	SE	p value	CI 95%	
Age yrs	-8.800	4.019	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	-16.734	-0.865
Sex	17.267	5.807	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	5.800	28.733
Ethnicity	-11.442	6.355	n.s.	-23.989	1.105
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	-0.686	0.842	n.s.	-2.348	0.975
Daily energy intake (quartiles)	-4.375	2.831	n.s.	-9.963	1.214
PAQ-C Score (quartiles)	-0.093	2.581	n.s.	-5.189	5.004
Animal fat intake	11.009	4.893	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	1.349	20.669

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*Suppl. Table 7 e*

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Dependent variable: Glucose mg/dl					
	$\beta$	SE	p value	CI 95%	
Age yrs	0.233	0.075	0.002	0.085	0.380
Sex	-0.129	0.109	0.238	-0.344	0.086
Ethnicity	-0.157	0.121	0.195	-0.396	0.081
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.004	0.015	0.810	-0.026	0.033
Daily energy intake (quartiles)	0.459	0.050	0.000	0.360	0.558
PaQ-C Score (quartiles)	0.064	0.048	0.190	-0.032	0.159
"Healthy" pattern	-0.016	0.006	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	-0.027	-0.005

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*Suppl. Table 7 f*

Dependent variable: Brachial DBP mg/dl					
	$\beta$	SE	p value	CI 95%	
Age yrs	-1.429	0.629	<b>p&lt;0.05</b>	-2.668	-0.190
Sex	-0.853	0.917	0.353	-2.658	0.952
Ethnicity	0.440	0.130	<b>p&lt;0.01</b>	0.184	0.695
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup>	1.135	1.020	0.267	-0.873	3.144
Daily energy intake (quartiles)	0.232	0.512	0.651	-0.776	1.241
PaQ-C Score (quartiles)	0.237	0.0411	0.565	-0.572	1.045
"Unhealthy" pattern	0.911	0.539	0.092	-0.150	1.972

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*Suppl. Table 7 g*

### **3. Supplemental bibliography**

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